

FORESTRY

79-80



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The theme of this yearbook is The Professional Forester. This selection emphasizes that foresters are highly trained, career-oriented people working for industry and government in responsible positions. The common conception of the forester is of a park ranger when in fact this is not the case. A forester is a person not often encountered by the general public. The forester is a decision-maker, a person who develops management plans to ensure our renewable resource is perpetuated for future generations. The following articles written by our professors will show the diversity and purpose within the profession of forestry.

THE PROFESSION OF FORESTRY AND UNDERGRADUATE OPTIONS

By Professor Peter J. Murphy, Associate Dean and Chairman of the
Department of Forest Science

The practise of forestry had been defined in many different ways for different purposes. The definition of a professional forester used in the Draft Bill in Alberta is "a person who in the course of his employment or business applies the principles of forest science in advising, planning, reporting upon or supervising any phase of the administration or management of forests and forest land, including the appraisal, evaluation, maintenance, improvement, conservation, regeneration or protection of forests and forest lands or the teaching of or conducting of research on such subjects."

The Society of American foresters takes a less legalistic but broader view of the practise of forestry as "the science, the art and the practise of managing and using for human benefits the natural resources that occur on and in association with forest lands. These resources include trees, other plants, animals of all descriptions, the climate, the soil, and relates air and water. Management of these resources is determined in large measure by the concepts, policies, and means of the land owner, whether the people of a political unit, the shareholders of a corporation, or an individual".

Basic to these definitions is the management of forested lands and the multiple resources inherent in them. Professional foresters, it follows, should be individuals who possess an understanding of the land resource, the human resource, management techniques, and with enough computational, analytical, and communication skills to do the job professionally.

In the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, we recognize that forestry practise covers a wide spectrum of activities, and we recognize too, that individual students have responsible perceptions of their own interests within that broad field. Accordingly, we have identified a "core" of knowledge which we believe all foresters should possess in order to understand the fundamental principles of forest land management. In order to provide guidance for individual program development, a series of options has been developed. The options, or combinations of them, make it possible to give emphasis to certain subjects of particular interest. Options should not be considered as specializations, but more as areas of emphasis. Options described so far include:

Forest Economics
Forest Hydrology
Forest Management
Grazing Management

Forest Operations
Forest Recreation
Forest Soils
Wood Utilization

In order to accommodate studies in areas such as forest ecology, forest fire management, business, and other areas not described in the listed options, we have set up a general option. Within the general option it is often possible to "Taylor-make"

programs to adapt to other interests. The general option program of studies is developed with a staff advisor who is responsible to ensure that it relates to a forest resource theme.

Within all options, a number of subjects has been left open as free electives. Students are encouraged to take some courses outside the Faculty to broaden their perspectives.

Students are encouraged to discuss their interests with a number of staff advisors and with practising foresters to assist in better defining their interests and course needs. This approach to program development places a great responsibility on the individual student, but it is a responsibility to which students have responded well. It has also made possible an interesting diversity of programs of study.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

By Dr. J.A. Beck,
Professor of Forest Resource Management and Economics

Forest management can be broadly defined as the art and science of manipulating the forest and its land base in such a manner that the output from the forest land owner is increased while the productivity of the land base is not impaired. Thus students in the Forest Management Option may emphasize the biological, economic, and/or the human aspects of this problem. Graduates of this option are usually involved in some aspect of fibre production. Many students combine this option with a recreation or watershed management option.

FOREST ECONOMICS

By Dr. M.R. Carroll, Professor of Forest Economics

Forest economics is one of the fastest growing subject areas in forestry. It covers a broad spectrum of forestry issues, and deals with forestry problems from the viewpoint of efficiency. Forest economics provides the concepts and techniques required in making decisions in forest management and forest policy. Career prospects in this field are excellent; demand for forestry graduates with this expertise is far in excess of the supply from Canadian universities. Administration and research are the major employment areas. Further specialization into the M.Sc. in Forest Economics offered by the Department of Rural Economy is available and this program has attracted a great deal of interest from potential employers, particularly government research agencies.

FOREST ENGINEERING

By E.G.A. Grimmer R.P.F., P.ENG.

Forest engineering as a profession is a relatively modern development. It evolved through the realization that in present day forest operations, forestry alone was not enough and that a solid basis in engineering was also required.

What does a Forest Engineer do?

- (1) He is charged with the responsibility of the correct harvesting of the forest.
- (2) He must locate, design and construct the roads required to deliver the harvested trees and provide access for silviculture, etc.
- (3) Plan, devise, and apply the logging systems and methods which best fit a given set of stand, topographic and ground conditions.
- (4) Investigate and select the equipment which is the most productive and most suitable for a given circumstance.

All these, and much more must be accomplished while doing as little damage as possible to the residual stands and the forest floor and soils. To add to these challenges, the forest engineer must keep in mind constantly that he is in competition to produce a saleable product in an open and very competitive and fluctuating market.

Forest engineering is an interesting and challenging career. The adage of "never a dull moment" best describes this profession.

FOREST SOILS

By Dr. D.J. Pluth, Professor of Forest Soils and Land Use

A person specializing in forest soils can look towards fulfilling diverse roles in both traditional forestry and in activities or uses dealing with a forested environment. On the traditional forestry side, a major continuing endeavor is in forest land classification and site evaluation -- planning of forest land-based activities requires a knowledge of soil capabilities and potentials. A developing future lies in soil management applications in connection with species selection, silvicultural prescriptions, watershed management planning, recreational planning and disposal of waste materials. In some instances additional education in soils may be required to give the expertise necessary for solution of specific forest soil management questions.

"Don't tread on me!" can have sound foundations derived from knowledge gained through the forest soils specialization.

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WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

By Dr. R.L. Rothwell, Professor of Forest Hydrology

Watershed management is the application of information from hydrology, forestry, soils, plant physiology, and geology to the management of all the natural resources of a drainage basin to protect, maintain and/or improve water yield, the timing of flows, and water quality.

The concepts and objectives of watershed management are applicable to a wide range of different land-use situations. Professional foresters could be involved in developing forest government agencies, to increase water yields, or to minimize flood potential. Associated with such work would be the measurement and description of: streamflow, snow surveys, climate, soils, and vegetation. Other activities in government work could be the assessment of land-uses on hydrologic values, and the development and enforcement of guidelines to minimize negative impacts. Watershed management experience and knowledge also are of value in erosion control and land reclamation of disturbed sites such as roads, logged areas and strip mines.

Outside of its management objectives for water, watershed management is valuable to professional foresters in understanding the hydrologic impacts of timber harvesting. Knowledge of the ideas and concepts of watershed management should make a forester a better land manager.

OUTDOOR RECREATION AND INTERPRETATION

By Dr. J.R. Butler, Professor of Environmental Education

The outdoor recreation program stresses current principles and methodologies relevant to the planning and management of wildland park and recreation systems. Today forest resource management requires a broad integrated perspective of land use demands ranging from diverse outdoor recreation activities to ecological concerns and expanded awareness of the preservation of aesthetic land values. Through interpretation the resource manager communicates to the visiting public an awareness and understanding of the resource as well as the historical and existing role of man's relationship with the landscape.

The outdoor recreation area attempts to embrace the spectrum of wildland recreation demands and focuses on the social requirements of resource visitors and their relationship to facility needs and designs as well as those requirements which ensure the preservation and integrity of the resource.

Wildlands recreation and interpretation are rapidly expanding components of the Forest Science Department and both programs are developed in cooperative exchange with the Department of Recreation Administration.

GRAZING MANAGEMENT

By Dr. A.W. Bailey, Professor of Range Ecology and Management

Multiple use is a key concept in future management as greater demands are placed on Canadian forests. With an increasing world population, there are additional demands for wildlife, for wildlife habitat and for grazing of domestic livestock on forested rangelands. The grazing management option gives forestry students basic training in range and wildlife management. More positions are opening with government and private industry as the importance of the area becomes recognized. Forestry graduates in this area have had little difficulty finding rewarding permanent employment.

CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE 1980's

By Dr. M. Micko, Professor of Wood Science

We are at the doorsteps of a new decade. What will be the greatest challenges in our line of work--the profession of forestry?

Let us concentrate our thoughts on the near future and exercise an uneasy task of predicting likely developments in the forest industry over the next one to two decades. Though it remains a futile assignment to foresee the specific developments in the future, it is not so futile to talk and advocate THE CHANGE, for change is happening now.

As a preparation for the change in our industry we would do well to broaden our perception and reinforce the awareness of wood fibre as a major raw material in our increasingly industrialized society.

Countless studies indicate that we are running out of a number of traditional sources of both raw material and energy, and that a long period of traditional price stability in the energy sector is definitely gone. These factors have created a fundamental change in the environment for wood fibre as an engineering, industrial and raw material. In many ways the unique characteristics and properties of wood--the facts that:

- i) it is a renewable resource,
- ii) it is readily adaptive and may be tailored to many specific, conventional, as well as unconventional end-uses,
- iii) it requires low energy input for products conversion, as compared with other materials, and
- iv) it is a naturally biodegradable material,

have taken on a new significance. These characteristics, frequently undervalued in the past, became attributes which will make wood an increasingly important, if not dominating, material in the near future. Yes, there is a tremendous optimism and faith in the future of our profession. We will, however, also have a great deal of responsibility. Responsibility to manage and prevent an unhealthy and aggravated competition among various professional groups for forest land use.

Unquestionably, there will be a great deal of competition. Wood already has a leading position in the U.S. and Canada. The shocking fact is that we already process annually a greater tonnage of wood products than the weight of steel, cement, plastics, aluminum, copper and all other metals combined. Projections by the year 2000 suggest that overall wood production will double with the following increases in individual commodities: lumber 60%, pulp & paper 100%, plywood 150%, hardboard 150%, and wafer & particleboard 200%. Heady figures, indeed! The challenge to professionals--the graduates of higher educational institutions, has never been greater, the times never more demanding.

Let us focus now on the specific goals in the near future as outlined by the recent meeting of the Forest Products Research Society. The immediate goals are these:

- i) to make the forest industry self-sufficient in energy, liberating oil and gas for other uses, and
- ii) to use the increased demand for wood biomass to achieve a quantum jump forward in areas of tree improvement and in the integrated utilization of wood fibre on an economically sound basis.

The achievement of these goals will simultaneously serve the interests of our profession, the forest industry and the nation. These are the challenges, the great opportunities waiting to be realized by our profession, by you, the first graduates in a new decade. The emphasis, as you can see, is focused on three fields --ENERGY, TREE IMPROVEMENT andINTEGRATED UTILIZATION. Let us briefly analyze these tremendously important areas.

To express the gross ENERGY picture in short, one can summarize that wood as an energy source arrived earlier, departed briefly, and is now returning again. However, it is returning in a new concept. In addition to an ancient, historical wood-as-fuel concept, the new biomass conversion concepts are emerging every day; the biological process applied to wood carbohydrates can yield a liquid fuel with clean burning characteristics; the same biomass can also be destructively distilled to yield yet another liquid fuel; wood substances can be converted to an oil, oil from wood chips, at a cost competitive with that of imported crude--about \$25-\$26 a barrel, today. Tremendous gains have already been made in development and use of gasohol, a blend of gasoline and alcohol, methanol or ethanol, both products of wood biomass conversion. Currently, wood alcohol can be produced at 34¢ per gallon at a yield of 100 gallons per ton of wood chips. Opportunities in these fields seem to be endless. Simply stated, a piece of wood is a "packaged energy" which can be extracted today or stored for future rainy days, which might not be in the too distant future. The known conversion technology points to economic feasibility as the supply of oil goes down and the price goes up. Every increase in the price of oil improves the relative position of wood. Currently, we are approaching a break-even position and one can imagine what will happen to financial feasibility when our price of oil matches the world price. Wood therefore emerges as one of the most attractive alternatives, if not the only one, for the near-term need for liquid fuel--the

energy sector in which the potential crunch is most severe. The Canadian Forestry Service program concerned with Energy From the Forest (ENFOR), aimed at substituting energy from forest biomass for dwindling petroleum supplies, is in full swing by now. Its budget for the year 1980 is \$4.22 million and the short-term goal, by 1985, is to meet 8% of Canada's total primary energy production (equivalent to 300,000 barrels of oil per day) with forest biomass. Furthermore, ENFOR's ultimate long-term goal, reaching beyond 1990, is to meet 25% of the nation's energy production with forest biomass!

The TREE IMPROVEMENT program is another challenging opportunity of a new decade. The potential to grow much more wood substance is very exciting. In rough terms, yield per acre might be doubled by proper stocking and harvesting, tripled if properly managed, and further increased by successive generations of improved trees. Increasing demands for the biomass invite tree improvement programs. We should try to improve wood properties of species which grow naturally and aim for maximum production of wood fibre for future generations. It will take dedication, knowledge, and cooperation in several research disciplines, namely:

- GENETICS--to study genetic inheritance of wood properties,
- SILVICULTURE--to study influence of various silvicultural treatments on wood properties,
- WOOD SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY--to understand, study and correlate wood properties and end-products qualities,
- MANAGEMENT & ECONOMICS--to develop a system model, evaluate and determine which combination of factors will be the most efficient and feasible.

These are the components of modern tree improvement programs in intensive high yield forestry--the answer to an increasing demand for wood fibre. It is, however, only a partial answer as it is a long range solution.

A more immediate answer and the key to the future lies now, as it has in the past, in INTEGRATED UTILIZATION determined by market demand, timing and up-to-date technological developments. This should be our continuous goal.

We need only a brisk look at history to appreciate the wisdom of integrated utilization. Man once built all structures with logs and heated his home with more logs. Lumber was a logical successor to the log. Plywood's importance bloomed with process developments, and particleboard, waferboard, flakeboard were inevitable results of resin technology (recently wood/lignin based binders) and diminishing log quality. Pulp and paper, the largest user of wood fibre in a modern society, (currently over one tonne of pulp and paper products per average Canadian family, annually) set the stage for much better forest management. Chemical products from wood such as rayon, cellophane, celluloid, films in your camera, explosives, phonograph records, shatterproof glass, imitation leather, sponges, vanilla in your ice cream, and many others, gave us a new dimension and convinced many that wood was too valuable to burn. The next big advance might well be a breakthrough in pollution-free organosolv saccharification/pulping or a success in capturing the sun's energy,

accumulated in the tree via the photosynthesis process, on a year-round basis. Rearranging of the molecules is the name of the game, carbohydrates to hydrocarbons. The conversion technology is known, however, the harvesting technology currently employed by the forest industry is designed to recover merchantable boles, not to maximize the recovery of forest biomass. The forestry profession, (ENFOR) short-term objective (by 1985) is to determine the technical and economic requirements of growing, harvesting and transporting forest biomass from dense stands of worthless brush profitably (for energy), and at the same time facilitate reforestation with improved trees of higher value. The long-term goal (beyond 1990) foresees the utilization of all logging residues as well as the production of wood fibre on intensively-managed silvicultural energy farms.

To meet these challenges, the new generation of graduates, the future professionals, should be well-trained and possess an in-depth knowledge of wood combined with up-to-date advances in technological developments. There will be a great need for professionals with a keen understanding of wood as a renewable biological material under variable and complex processing.

The current trend and recent developments in Alberta's forest industry may be singled out as excellent and vivid examples. A very recent approval to develop Alberta's last major timber reserve and build, in addition to two modern sawmills, the first paper-producing facility in Alberta as well as the first thermomechanical pulping complex is only one example of this.

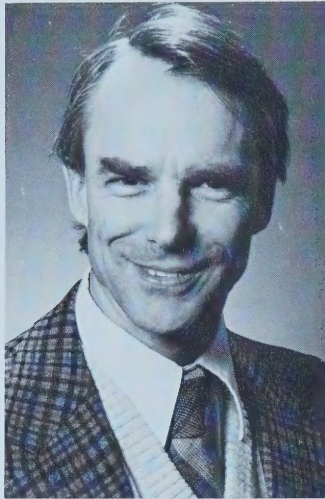
On the national scale the Canadian forest industry (Canadian Pulp and Paper Association) has also responded to the future challenges facing our profession in two very specific and unprecedented actions. Firstly, by publishing the results of a survey/study on the requirements and qualifications of future forestry graduates as needed in modern forestry operations--a view of practicing foresters. Secondly, by supporting every Canadian forestry school with continuous grants (\$300,000/5 years) to help develop or reinforce the curriculum/research activities reflecting expected future industry demands.

It is our turn now. I am sure we at universities, students and educators, will rise to these challenges and clarify the educational objectives in light of the profession's needs, within the current universities' budgetary constraints.

Finally, I would appeal to you, the new decade's first graduates, and urge you to use every opportunity to keep contact with us at the university and make inputs through feedback about shortcomings, if any, in your professional training. It is our hope that with your help the needed change in educational activities will be completed in time to facilitate an improved program helping the future graduates seize the opportunities and challenges of the near future.



Dr. J.P. Bowland
Dean of Agriculture
and Forestry

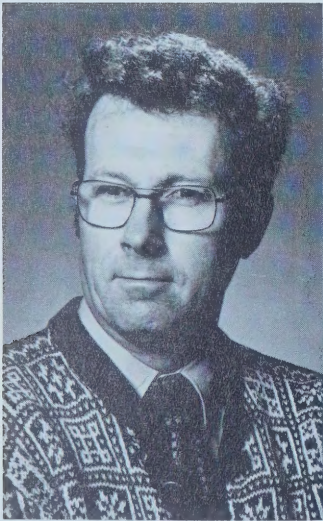


Professor Peter J. Murphy
Associate Dean and Chairman



Dr. James A. Beck
Professor of Forest
Resource Management
and Economics

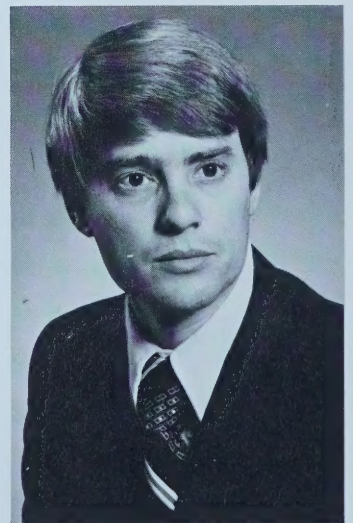
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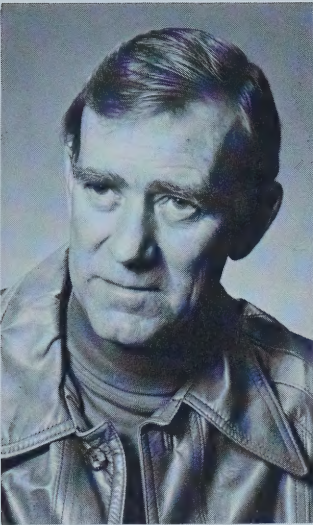
Dr. A. Kare Hellum
Professor of Silviculture



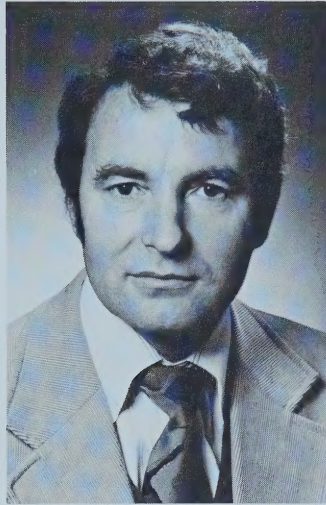
Dr. Jack D. Heidt
Professor of Outdoor
Recreation and
Resource Economics



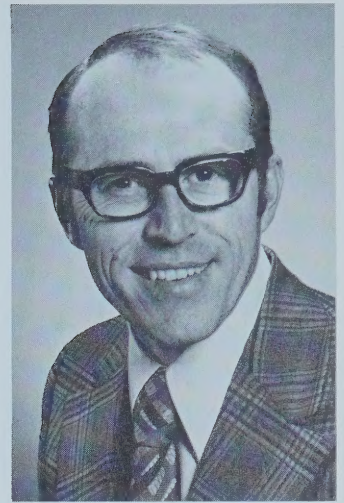
Dr. Kenneth O. Higginbotham
Professor of Forest
Ecology and Tree
Physiology



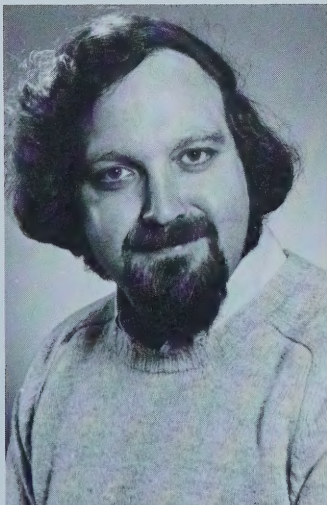
Professor E. G. Al Grimmer
Professor of Forest Engineering



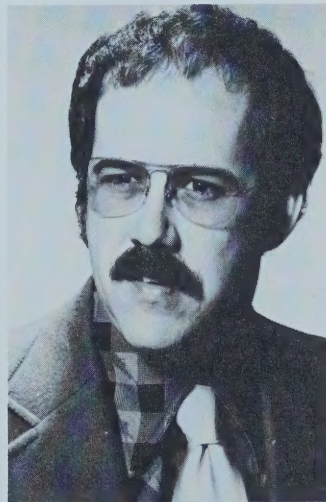
Dr. Michael Micko
Professor of Wood Technology
and Wood Utilization



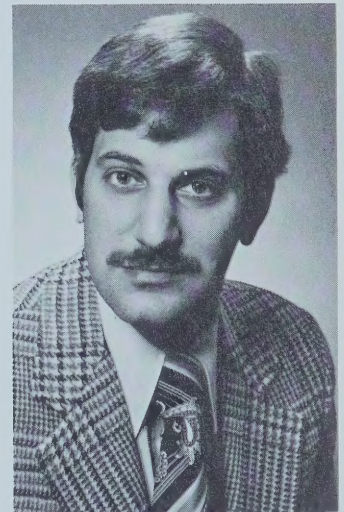
Dr. Richard L. Rothwell
Professor of Forest Hydrology



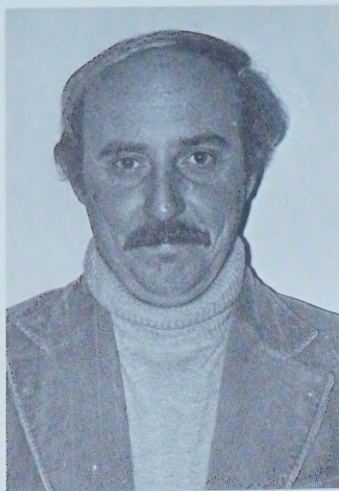
Dr. Bruce P. Dancik
Professor of Dendrology
and Forest Tree Improvement



Dr. Stephen J. Titus
Professor of Resource
Measurements and Mensuration



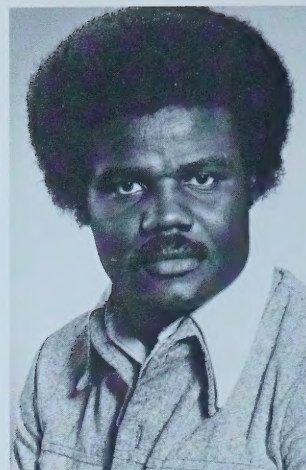
Dr. Paul M. Woodard
Professor of Forest
Fire Management



Dr. James R. Butler
Professor of
Environment Education



Dr. David L. Walker
Research Associate



Mr. Lewis Enu-Kwesi
Research Associate

Mr. William Storey
Programmer/Analysis

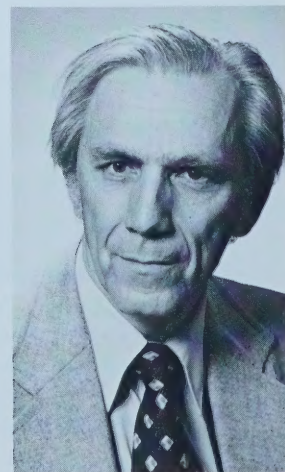
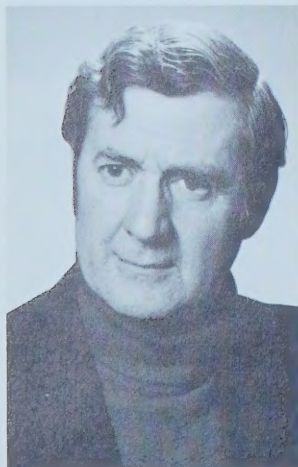
Mr. Archie Landall
Part Time Assistant Professor

Pictures not available

Mr. Dick Hillson
Research Associate

Mr. Doug Walker
Administrative/
Professional Officer

J. D. Campbell
Associate Academic Staff





Deirdre Cartledge
Secretary



Linda Ehrler
Clerk Steno III



Danielle Layman
Clerk Steno II

Diane Claassen
Technologist



(Larger picture not available)

Betty Horton
Library Supervisor



Uta Kreuzer
Accounts Clerk



GRADUATE STUDENTS



Patricia Adshead-Simonsen
Field of Study: Forest microbial ecology
Thesis topic: The role of free living nitrogen-fixing micro-organisms in the Pacific Coastal Coniferous Forest.



Jerry A. Bentz
Field of study: Fire ecology
Thesis topic: A feasibility study of the use of prescribed burning in the management of rocky mountain bighorn sheep.



David Caverly
Field of study: Aspen Site Evaluation
Thesis topic : Test significance of available water to site index.
Related research: Test possibility of using understory species as indicators of site quality.



William Cheliak
Field of study: Forest Genetics
Thesis Topic: Isozyme-morphological-environmental associations in natural populations of aspen.



Barry Jaquish
Field of study: Forest Genetics
Thesis topic: Natural Variation in Trembling Aspen in Alberta.



Mark H. Johnston
Field of study: Fire ecology
Thesis topic: The effect of burning on forage establishment in Elk Island National Park.



David Morgan
Field of study: Forest Measurement
Thesis topic: Land resource inventory system for the Yukon



Rick Moyse

Field of study: Forest recreation

Thesis topic: Determination of the Present Recreation Use
Use and Recreation Demand for the Blackfoot
Grazing Reserve.



Barrie Phillips

Field of study: Forest Management

Thesis topic: Use of linear programming to
evaluate forest practices and land use alternatives
in Alberta.



George L. Sterling

Field of study: Forest practises and aquatic
environments

Thesis topic: The influence of sediments from
logging activities on rainbow trout fry in two
foothill streams.



Rita Winkler

Field of study: Forest hydrology

Thesis topic: Watershed stratification for
response prediction.

Gordon H. Bastable

Raymond Krag

William J. Marshall

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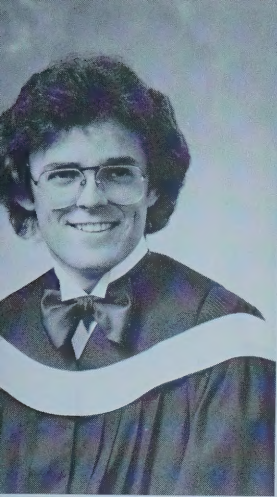
Robert T. Morton

Janet E. McLean

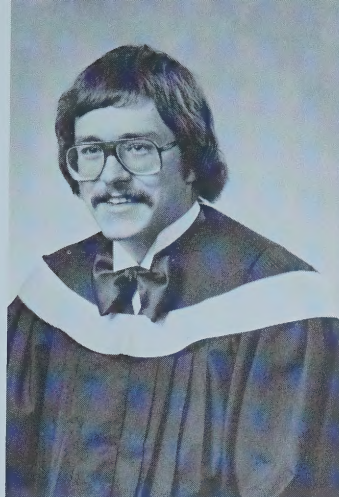
Donald M. Wishart



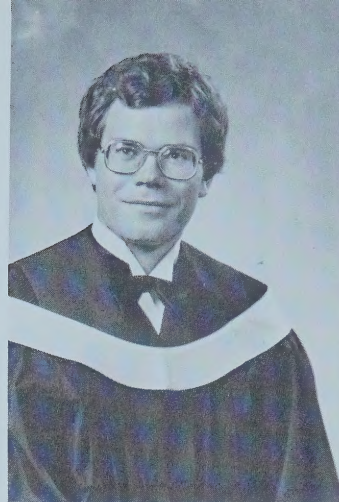




ANDRIES, Kirk S.

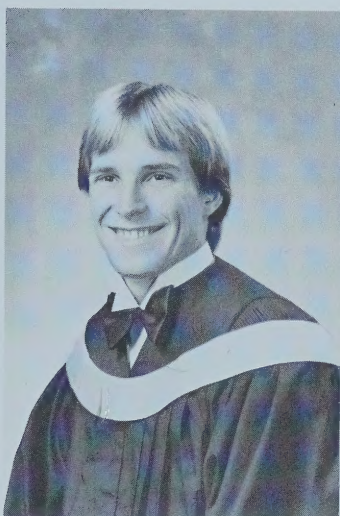


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BICKELL, David W.

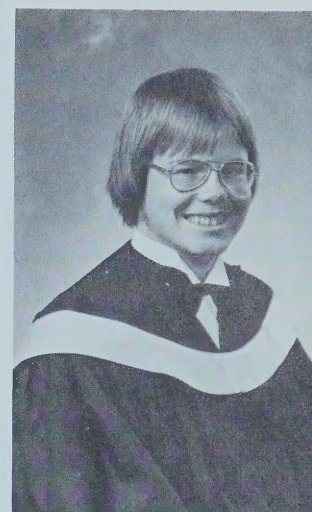
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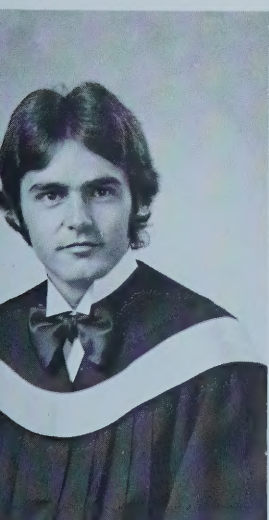
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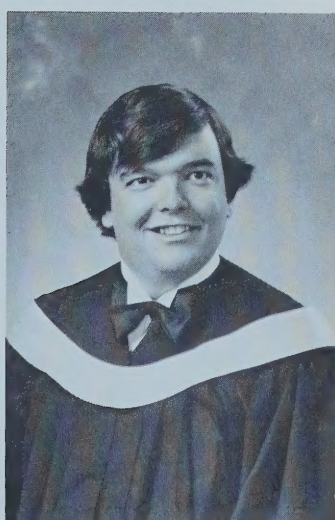
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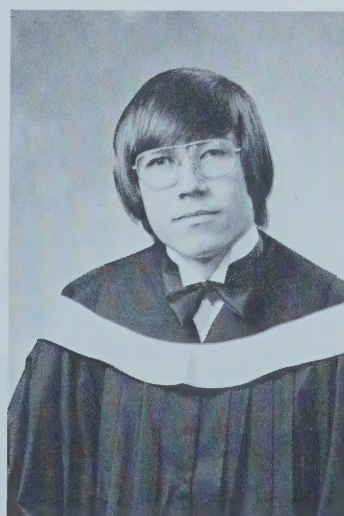
DANIEL, Mike



EDWARDS, D.L. Scott



FORRESTER, Robert D.

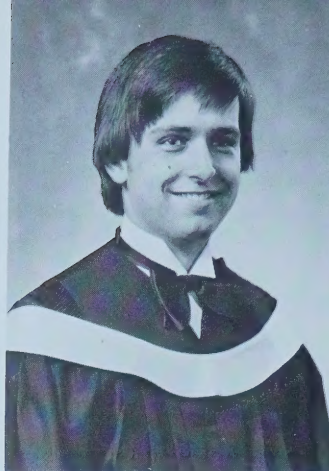




GIBSON, Cynthia

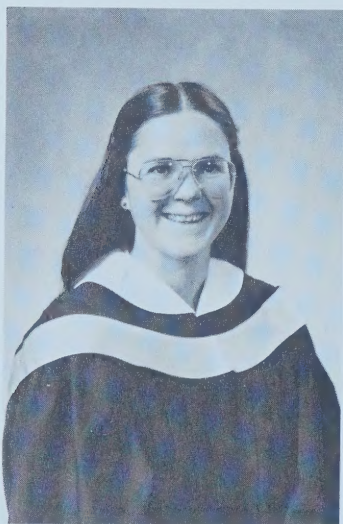


GOLEC, Patricia J.



GRABOWSKI, Thomas I.

GRUNDBERG, Byron D.

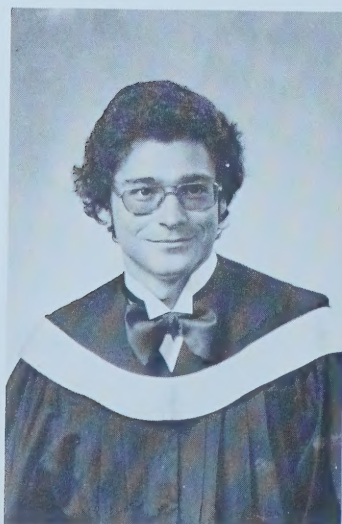


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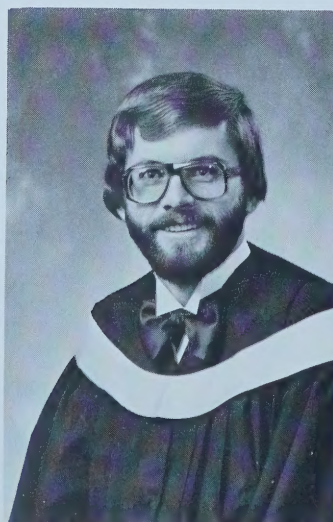
HARDEN, Donna L.



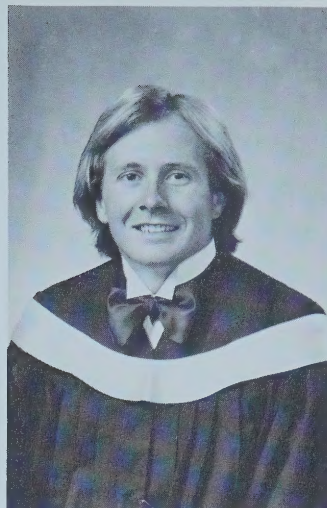
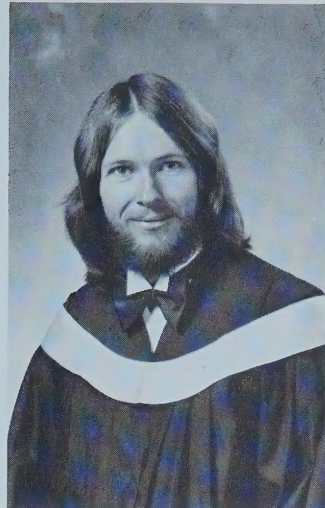
KISH, Sharon L.



KESSELS, Bernard M.



KAYTOR, Larry J.



LEE, Ronald Kwai-Tō

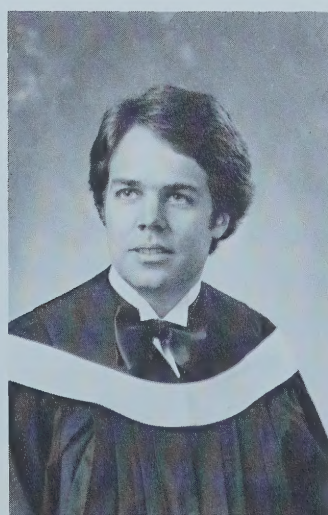
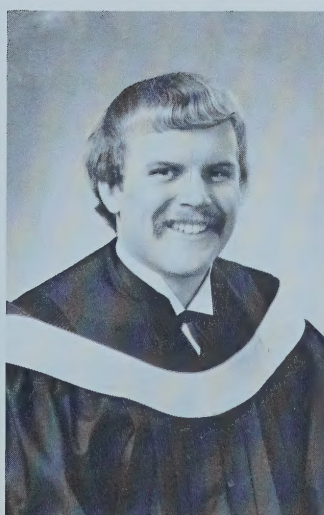
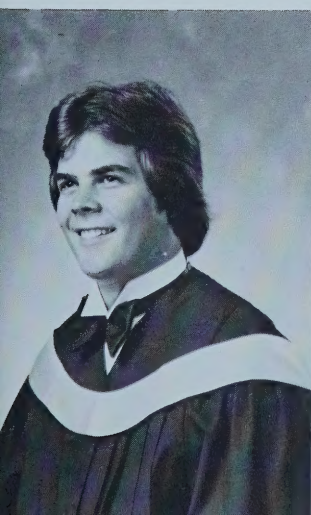
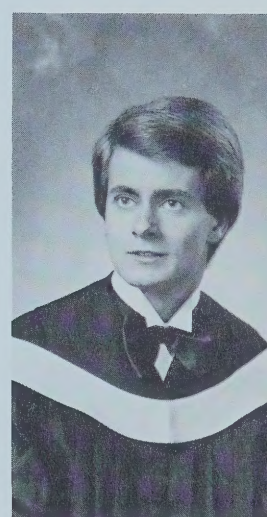
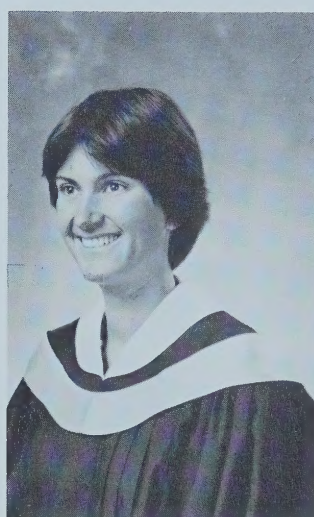
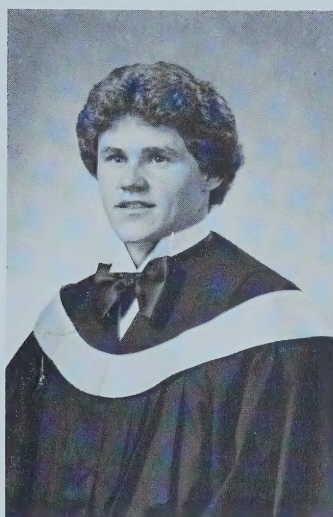
LYONS, Richard

PEARCE, James D.

PERRY, Edward D.

PERRY, Jane L.

RISKE, Kenneth E.



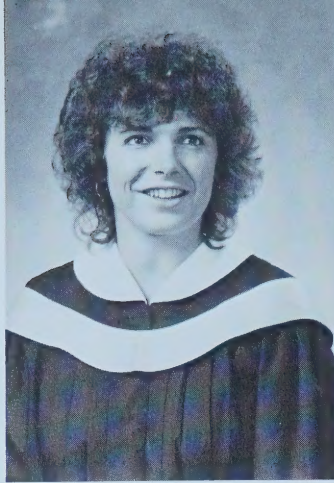
SALM, Patrick, J.

SCHEFFER, Jacob B.

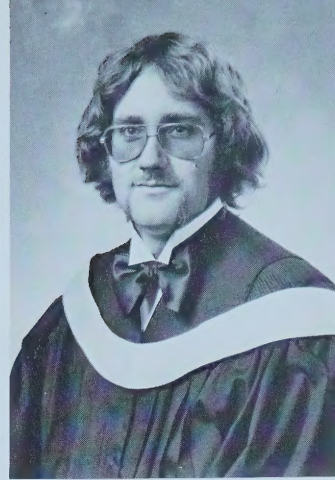
SCHULTZ, Douglas N.



STONE, Steven J.

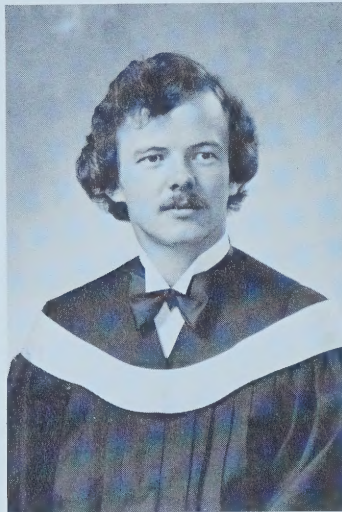


THOMAS, Robyn S.



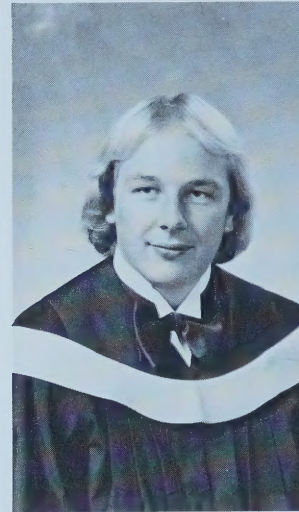
VINGE, Timothy W.

WILLIAMSON, C.G.



WILSON, Katrina E.

WISHART, Robert J.



YANCHUK, Alvin D.

Undergraduates



Third Year Class

Barbour, Lori
Branton, Greg
Byl, Mike
Cote, Richard



Daintith, Nola
Dominy, Richard
Doskoch, Bill
Erickson, Rob



Fordyce, Sandy



Frith, Barbara



Gagnon, Jacques



Golding, Bob



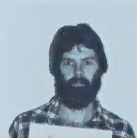
Hammerstedt, Ron



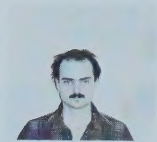
Hayden, Dana



Hunter, Rob
Kimball, Allan
Kindt, Manuel
Kuhnke, Dieter



Kulscar, Ed
Lee, Greg
Madeley, Phil
Mang, Keith



Meriám, Stephen
Orcherton, Dan
Price, Daryl
Pyne, John



Sayers, Mark
Scatcherd, Doug
Stretch, Keith
Webster, Graham



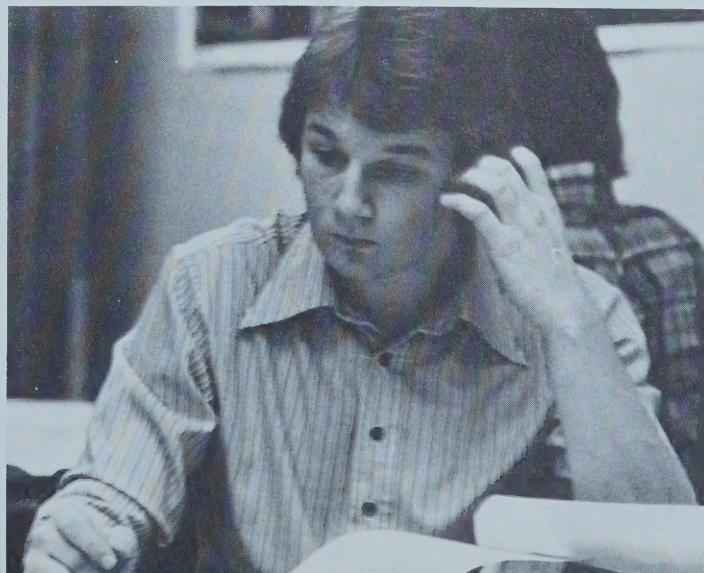
Zaitchik, Dave

Missing from photos:

Avery, Bruce
Berry, John
Houser, Mike
Maffey, Murray
Monette, Marc
Stone, Steven

Barry, Chris
Bulmer, Charles
Koenig, David
Melnik, Mike
Petrich, Garth
Szyda, Ted

Bateman, Cam
Fochler, Jerry
LeMay, Val
Merta, Bob
Schultz, Rhoda
Wood, Fred



Second Year Class



Allarie, Norman



Boos, Garry



Chan, Raymond



Clark, Doran



Dodge, Dave



Fast, Willi



Goulet, Guy



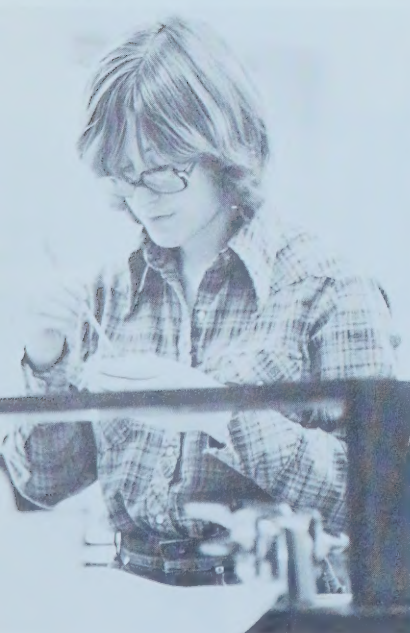
Hoffman, Tom



Hunt, Jim



Mmmm! Solonetzic
Bnt-far better than
Ma Lister dreamed of
being!!!!!!!!!!!!



Macdonald, Chelee



Maier, Brian



Miller, Stan



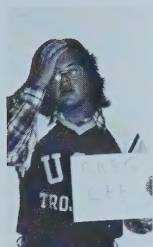
Nestoruk, Carol



Patch, Alison



Perry, Dan



Ross, Allan



Salayka, Dave



Savaria, Andre



Sharun, Craig



Thacker, Cyril



Thompson, Jim



Wasilciw, Wayne



Wenhardt, Wes

Missing from photos:

Abbott, Marshall
Armstrong, Glen
Baccus, Azad
Barnhardt, Len
Baker, Ken
Haddow, Fiona
Konkin, Doug
Kristoff, Terry
Lee, Greg
Livingston, Dan
Matosevic, Walter

Macauley, Keith
Malmo, Pamela
Medlicott, Kyra
Naess, Ken
Perry, Lorne
Phipps, Gerald
Ross, Shannon
Shikaze, Craig
Shipka, Wade
Wilson, Sherry
Vantell, Gary

First Year

ANDERSON, Phillip

ASCHIM, Kevin

BASKIN, John

BLACKWOOD, Richard

CHATFIELD, Kyle

COSTELLO, Mark

EDWARD, Donald

ERAMUS, Margaret

FERGUSON, Grant

Fox, Janet

FRASER, Dallas

GURSKI, Darcy

HARRIS, Edmund

HENTSCHEL, May

HRENO, John

HRUSKA, Kim

IRVING, Barry

JEFFRIES, James

LaFreniere, Dennis

Lowther, David



MACFARLANE, Roderick

MASTERSON, Susan O

MCCLOSKEY, Patrick

MICHALSKY, Susan

MUNN, Mary-Jane

NASH, B. Todd

OBERIK, Terry

POIRIER, Nancy

REGIMBALD, Darrell

SAUNDERS, Martin

SCHREIBER, Gordon

SHUTTLEWORTH, Judy

STACEY, Alan

STANLEY, Frederick

THOMAS, Tracy

TRAYNOR, Janice

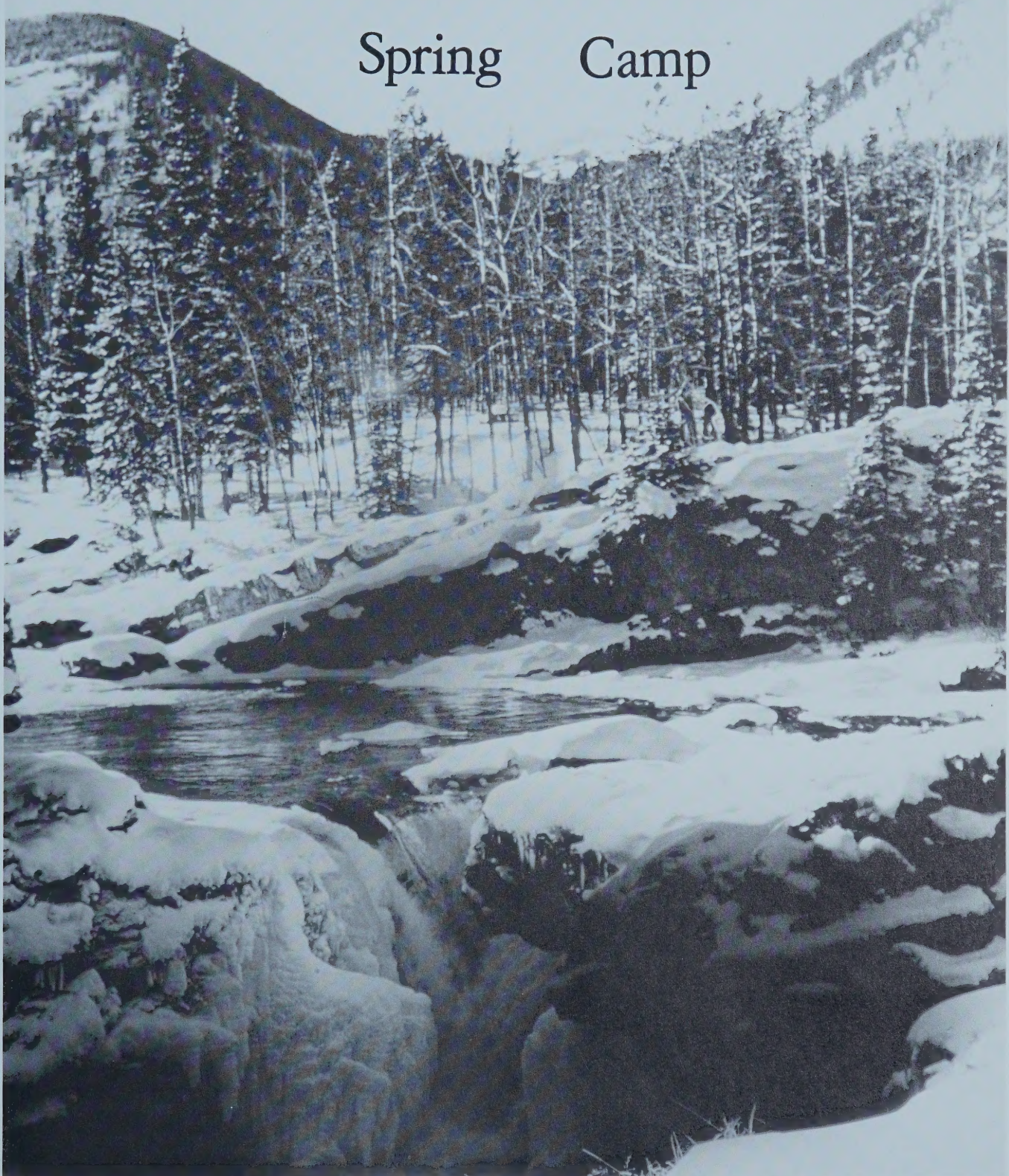
TURIN, Jerry

Watson, Michael

Wonders, Glen



Spring Camp







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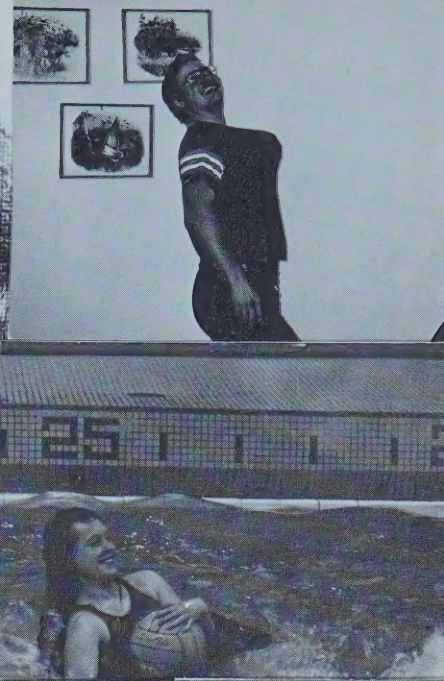
Telephone 523-3581



Future

Foresters





Halloween



Dance





FIBRE 'SPIEL

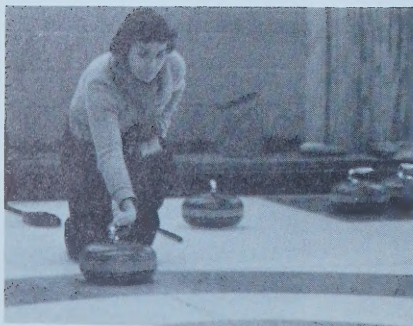
80

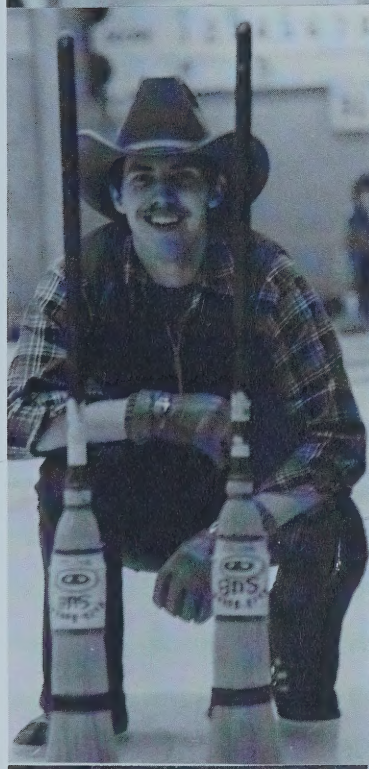


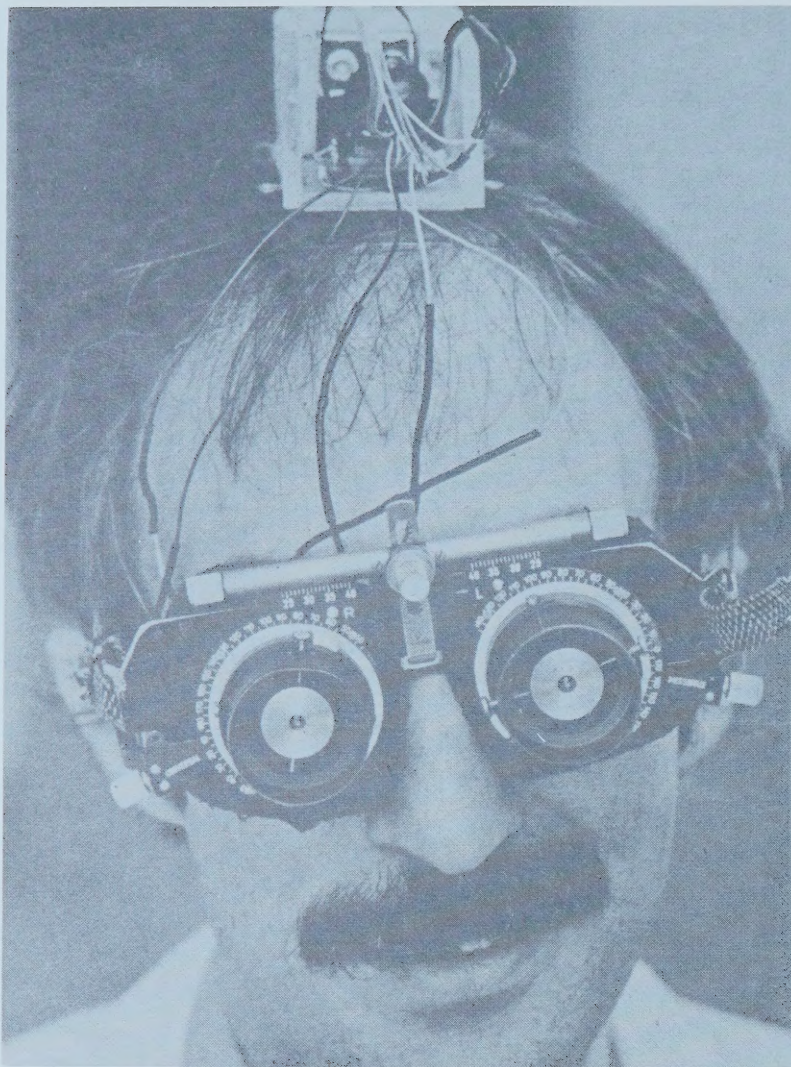
"A" Event Winners



"B" Event Winners







DOES THIS PERSON REMIND YOU OF A 310 PROF?!

(A.P.L. has gone to his head.)



Lord Tom



(Don't ask us)



Ron in one of
his better moods



What do you think, Dr. Dirt?

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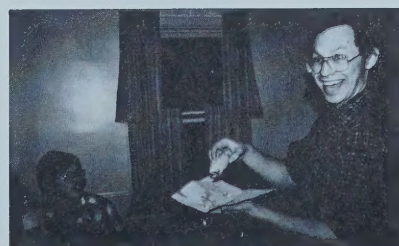
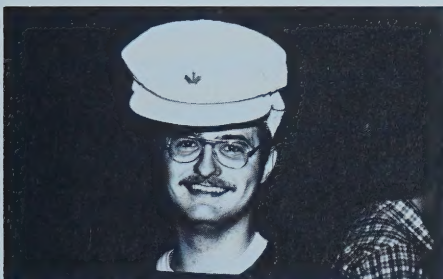
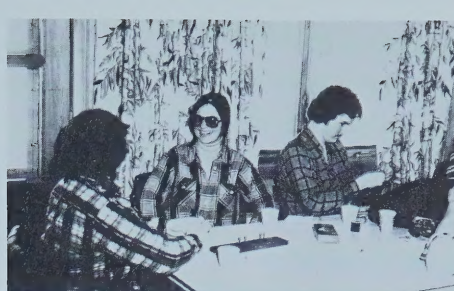
253-7426

327-1133



UNB EXCHANGE



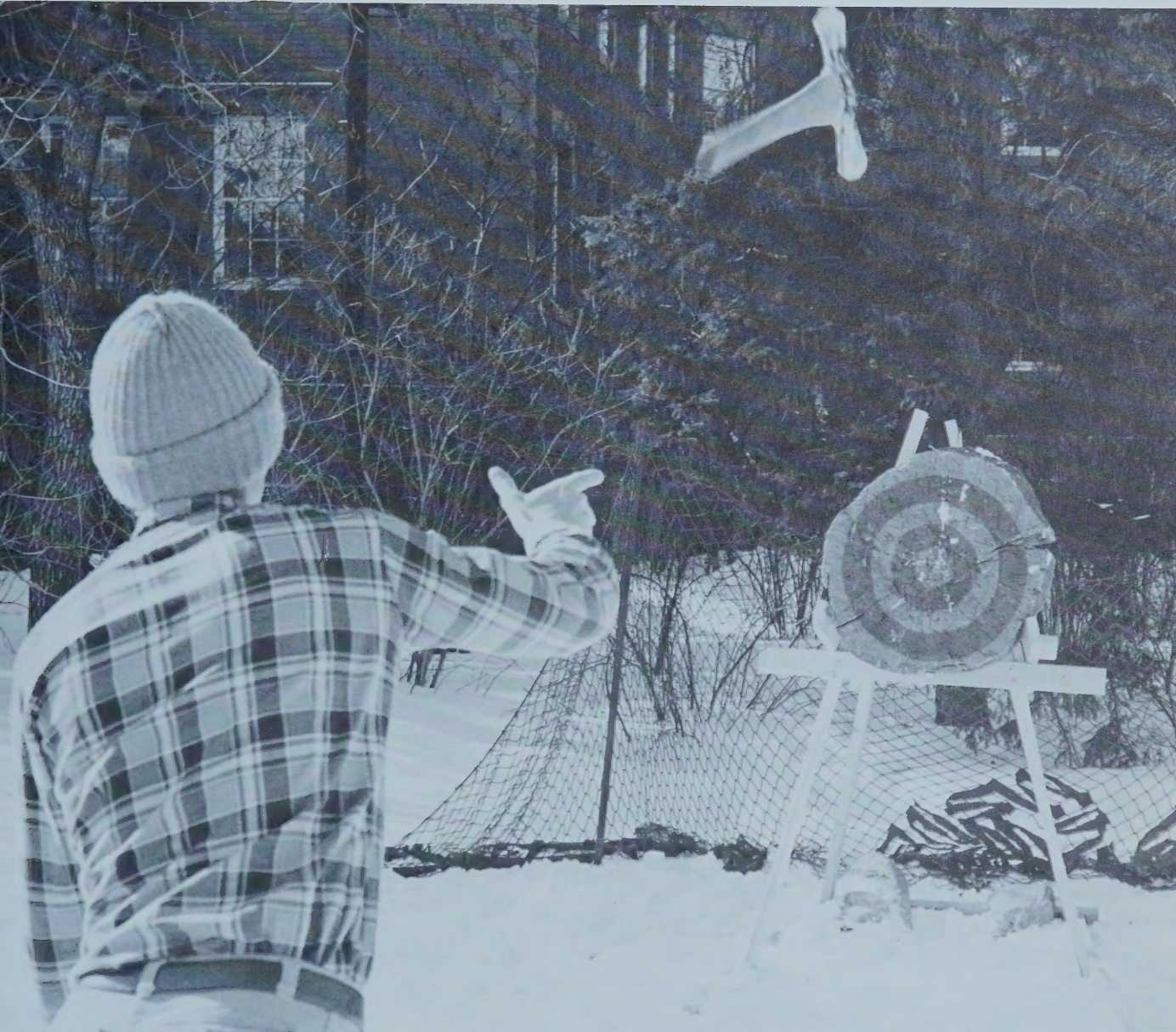




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Spring Break-up



HOT RAZOR HAIRSTYLISTS 9808 - 112 St. HUB MALL







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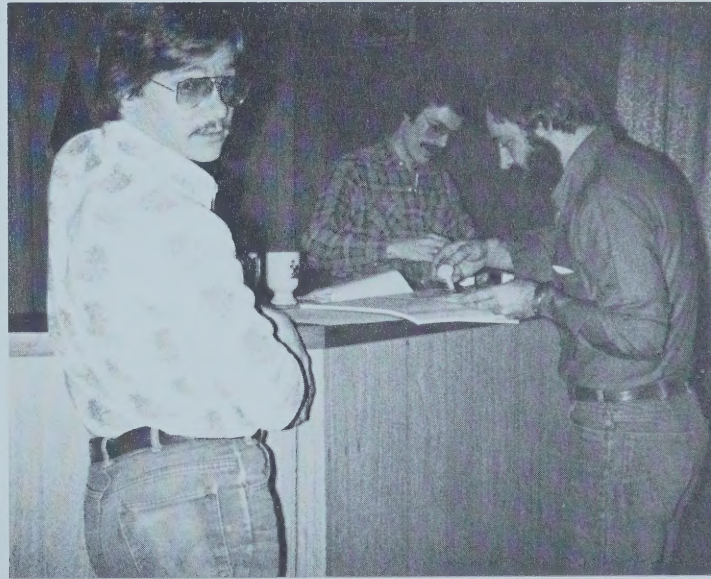
A business section with up-to-date information on business trends, stock markets, labour trends and self-help columnists.

A careers and classified section that keeps you informed of local, regional and national job opportunities.

SCRUTINIZE YOUR FUTURE

daily in the
Edmonton Journal

The yearbook staff, Dieter Kuhnke, Ron Hammerstedt, Carol Nestoruk, Richard Dominy, Barb Frith, and Chelee Macdonald, sincerely wish to thank all the people who contributed their time to make this yearbook possible.



Special thanks go to our three photographer-developers,

Doran Clark
Dave Dodge
Jake Schaeffer

who spent a lot of precious free time in the darkroom!





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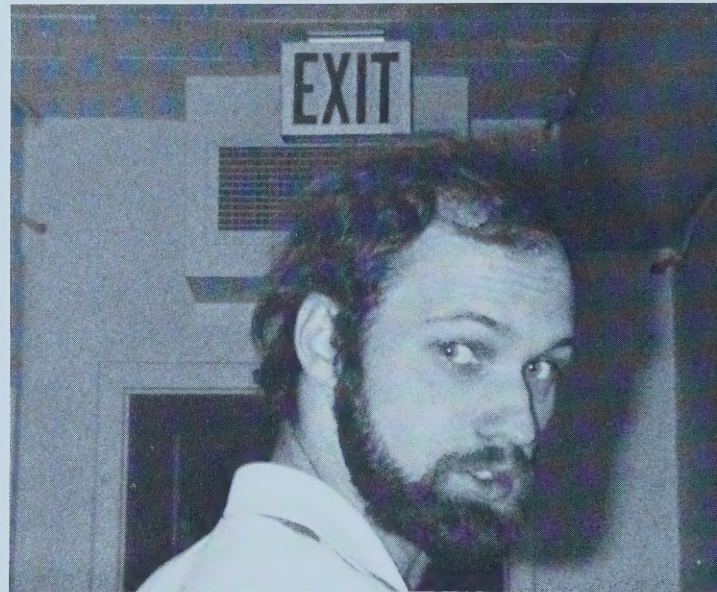
SPRING CAMP

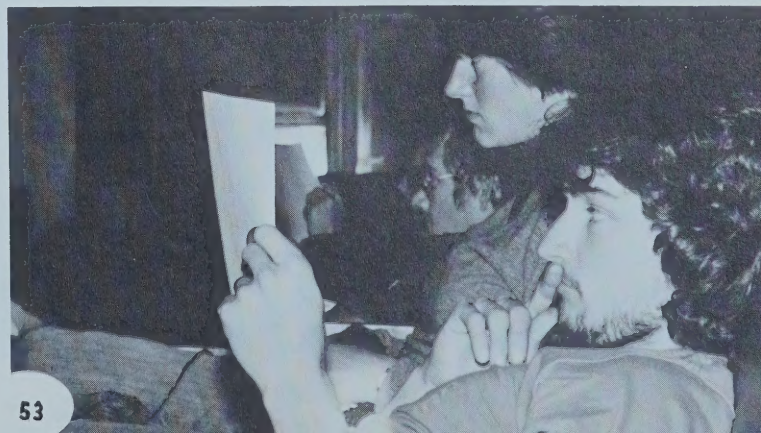
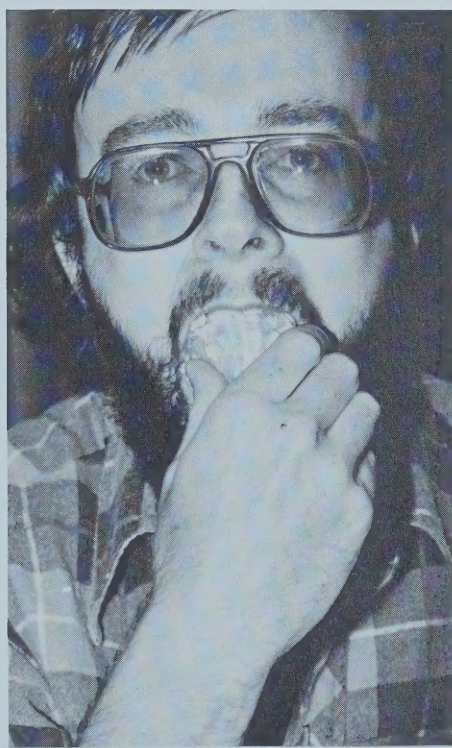
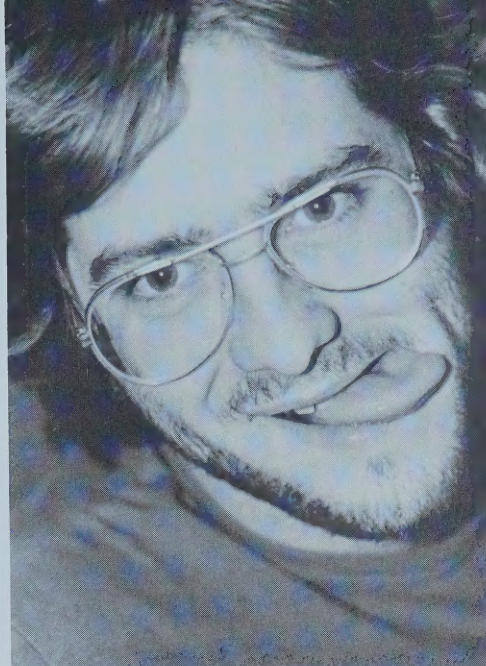
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